Pres. C. Hamlin

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THE UNDERGRADUATE.

FOUNDED IN 1875.

Middlebury College, November, 1884.

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MIDDLEBURY:
REGISTER COMPANY, PRINTERS,
1884.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows :

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, three books, or Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiline; Virgil, six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the VIIth Chapter, or Allen's to the 24th Lesson.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twenty lessons.

Ancient and Modern Geography, Greek and Roman History.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratics and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN CLASS—Latin Grammar, (Harkness); Latin Prose Composition, (Arnold); Latin Synonyms, (Dœderlein); Selections from Livy; some Philosophical Treatise of Cicero; Horace's Odes and Epodes; Xenophon's Memorabilia; Herodotus; Homer's Odyssey; Greek Composition, (Jones); History and Antiquity; Etymology and Syntax of the Greek Verb, (Goodwin); Algebra, (Wentworth); Geometry, (Wentworth); Rhetoric, (Kellogg).

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Horace's Epistle and Satires; Tacitus; Juvenal or Persius; Exercises in Writing Latin; Demosthenes; Sophocles; Plato; Boice's exercises in Greek Syntax; Analytical Geometry, (Briggs'); Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, Mensuration, Surveying, with practice in the field; Navigation, (Wentworth); Calculus, (Loomis); Trench's English Past and Present.

JUNIOR CLASS—Otis' Elementary German; Goethe's Prose; Ganot's Physics; Newcomb's Astronomy; Chemistry, (Elliot and Storer); Botany, (Gray); Rhetoric, (Whately); Logic, (Jevons).

SENIOR CLASS.—Political Economy, (Cary, Fawcett); International Law (Woolsey); History of Civilization (Guizot); Butler's Analogy; Fine Art, (Torrey); Natural Theology, Moral Science, (Calderwood); Psychology, (Lectures); History of Philosophy, (Schwegler); Geology, (Dana); Zoology, (Orton); English Literature, (Shaw); Forensic Discussions; Review of Studies of the Year.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty.

In the study of Chemistry unusual facilities are offered. Each student is expected to do practical work at the tables furnished in a neatly fitted and well-equipped Laboratory.

In Natural History, besides the text-book exercises, frequent dissections are made before the class pursuing Zoology. Field work is done by the class in Botany, and expeditions into the surrounding country by the class studying Geology. A herbarium is prepared by each student of Botany and prizes are awarded for the best collections.

An extensive and completely arranged Cabinet of rocks, minerals and fossils is designed for the constant use of the class in Geology.

The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens, and are designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet, and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains 13,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement, and a thousand dollars is to be expended during the fall term for new books. The books are conveniently arranged in the new library room and are open to the students from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

Board at the Boarding Hall for $2 00 per week.

CALENDAR.

1884. Sept. 11.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.
Dec 23.—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1885. Jan. 8.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 24.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 24.—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
April 9.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 23—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
June 28.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of Philadelphian Society, Sunday.
June 30.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, Tuesday.
July 1.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 10.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.

For Catalogue and any information, address the President,

CYRUS HAMLIN,
Middlebury, Vt.

The Undergraduate.

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ENDYMION.

What a delicious dream and happy waking,
When young Endymion in slumber lay,
And indistinctly heard the vine-leaves shaking
As if a wandering wind had passed that way!

"O wandering wind," he murmured, "blowing free
Across the heights of Latmos, lying fair
In tender moonlight, take my soul with thee,
And bear it through the abyss of upper air,
To where Selene, in her silver car,
Serenely beautiful, sits throned on high,
And heeds me not, yet draws me from afar,—
And leave me, leave me there, and let me die!"

Then in his cave he heard a sigh exhaling,
As if with that long breath the life went out,
And, drawing nearer, rustling garments trailing,
And timid footfalls moving half in doubt,—
Till through his eyelids rosy light dawned finely,
And on his cheek ambrosial breath fell warm,
Cool hands upon his forehead lay divinely,
And in his arms he felt a yielding form—
And waking saw the goddess, half-concealing,
In flowing robes of blue, her matchless grace,
And through a veil of shining mist revealing
The splendor of her passionate pale face!

Dear love, true wife, like that fond foolish boy,
I loved a goddess once, and sadly said.

"Never for me, ah, not for me his joy,
Who on her sacred breast might lay his head,
And see her noble face bend close and low,
Pure as the sunlight, warmer than the moon,
And see her cheek with changing color glow,
And hear her heart beat happily in tune,
And listen to her laughter, rippling free
Like bubbling brooks heard far off in the night
When all the winds are still. Ah, not for me
That golden rest, that deep divine delight!
And yet, 'twere some amends if I might stand
Beside her once, and touch her finger-tips!
If once in hers she held my trembling hand,
And softly touched me with her perfect lips!"

As dreamed Endymion, so a vain dream stirred me,
And to myself I spoke with useless sighs;
It cannot be the quick-eared goddess heard me—
She read my longing in my wistful eyes;
For on a happy summer night, at last,
I found her in my arms, I know not how,
All smiles and tenderness, and held her fast;
And kissed her hands, and lips, and cheek, and brow—
And knew her mine thenceforth, in death and life,—
Soul of my soul, my love,—dear heart, my wife!

Elizabeth Akers in Century.

WHAT IS PHILOSOPHY?

CONSIDERED UNDER THE SCIENCE OF METAPHYSICS.

IF we lend ear to Descartes, it is the science of effects by their causes and of causes, by their effects. If to Adam Smith, it is the science of truths, sensible and abstract. Whichever of these definitions we accept we shall concur in this opinion, that if metaphysics in its nature embodies the discovery of truth, and in its method of search enlists and elicits the highest mental powers, it is indeed practical and useful in the development of the individual and of the state.

To philosophize is to reflect. But, you say, the whole body of Empirical Sciences is the product of reflective thought. Yes, but the constitution and disposition of the universe, structure of the human body, property, law and the states are as essentially the subject-matter of philosophy as of their appropriate sciences. The sciences derive their material from experience. Certain phenomena are associated with other phenomena and by reason of their sequence, one has come to be known as the cause and the other as the effect, and through these causes and effects, acting in conjunction with other phenomena, new causes and effects are discovered, and so by the application of laws before known we have brought into view that sphere of knowledge embraced under the head of Natural Science.

But metaphysics has a broader field. Instead of positing phenomena, it investigates the nature of phenomena, their essence, their final and first cause, and their relation to the all-abiding substance. Mind is an object of its search. What is it in distinction from matter which surrounds it? Are these laws trustworthy? Or are these objects which I see mere illusions of sense? What authority have I for affirming that this or that object is a table, stove, or chair? What is the universe and how can we account for it? In a word, it has for its province the investigation of the whole sphere of knowledge.

It is a remarkable fact of our times, that we have

been led to separate in thought those studies we call practical from those which are commonly known as theoretical, and to regard the latter as having something of a fanciful character, without content and real worth. This is due to the fact that many theories, long held to be true, have at last been proved false.

Under the head of the purely theoretical has been popularly included the subject of metaphysics, and in so far as philosophy is a mental exercise, performing generalizations from facts to principles, it is theoretical and must be so from its very nature if such knowledge is to be possible; but whether such knowledge is trustworthy and practical is a question of different nature and rests largely upon whether we can rely with confidence upon the trustworthiness of our own mind. A mere denial of metaphysical truths in an ignorance of its facts is no more than a revelation of such ignorance. Therefore, for the solution of this question we refer to man himself as a conscious intelligent being. Every man possesses all the facts necessary to the acceptance of these truths, and he must establish their validity by the aid of his reason, reading in the light of consciousness the immutable laws of his own mind. The great security on which we rest the science of mind known as psychology, and the grand departments, ethics and religion and the Bible, is, that they conform to the reason of every intelligent being.

Accepting the truth of such induction, what from the science of mind have we truly applicable to the practical necessities of our age. If we were to inquire how we were to make our already fertile fields of Vermont more productive, we should think it necessary that he who has the care and cultivation of such lands must understand somewhat the nature of the soil and the seed, and the action of the natural forces in giving this seed life and development.

Allowing this analogy, how, may we ask, are we to derive the great benefit from this wonderful faculty we call mind, except as we understand those laws on which the mind acts. The maintainence and growth of memory, for example, a faculty so indispensable to our intellectual development, we reach only as its training is in accordance with the laws of its action. And, if we reflect, we shall soon see that every object worthy of notice in the world must at last fall back upon mind as that which fixed its worth.

He who would successfully contend as an orator, must understand the motives and impulses which inspire men to action, determine the character of the impulse needed, and when necessary to use it.

The mind is constantly employed in the broadest generalizations and in all the niceties of distinctions, and how readily do we observe the influence which this department of knowledge has had in determining the mental area of our greatest men.

What is statesmanship but that acquired power of holding a great thought in every detail before the mind in a clear light, and with a comprehensive grasp, and judging it justly?

We are living the most practical age ever known, and, in order to keep up with its demands, we are urged to action rather than reflection. The hollowing out of tunnels, the construction of bridges and railways and the gradual centralization of our industries tend to impress us with the power of its activity.

But whence has all this proceeded? What was its origin? An idea in the mind of man. The locomotive,with its many banded plates of iron and steel,upon whose aid in transportation many depend each day; the telegraph which has become indispensable to modern life; these existed once as mere products and possessions of the mind. If, then, we value the growth of ideas, the intellectual and moral culture of man, our own liberty and prosperity, can we impute the character of worthlessness to the pursuit of such a science of mind? It has been the key-note to turn the popular thought for ages. Here all scientific knowledge finds its center and support, and in it, man approaches that higher life whose perfection is only in a world-transcending sense.

HOLLAND AND "BITTER SWEET."

HOLLAND is very American. Many a well-thumbed, faded and dog-eared volume of Holland owes its oft-returning friends and readers to the fact, that every leaf is *American* in thought, in style, in application. Holland speaks to you frankly. You feel the power of an open heart. Moreover, 'tis to you he is speaking, not to "them," or to "him," or to the "world,"or to a "class," but to *you*, "my good fellow!" in particular, and what a brotherly way he has! How he drives away your indifference and quickens your sense of the true! How he calls to the front the noblest part of you and makes it nobler! How he clears away the rust from your conscience, wipes

out your cynical thoughts, and gives you kindlier ones ! Holland is popular because his readers feel that back of the pleasing sound of his words there beats a manly heart, far-feeling, awake to the higher needs of his fellow-men, gentle, strong in its purpose for human betterment.

Holland is a champion of common sense ; common-sense to be sure, but not the raw material. He seems to tone down its stiffness and cast over it a more winning air. He brushes away the cobwebs from old-fashioned maxims, and, with a few artistic touches, places them before you in a new light. You are pleased, you are convinced, and you like him.

Holland is a youth-inspirer. He has a sort of confidential way of talking with you, and a winning way, perhaps, of making you ashamed of yourself, and that is a great thing ! He broadens your views and lightens your heart and increases your oft-stumbling faith in the genuineness of people and things. You read some of Holland and you read more. Something, you know not what, draws you toward him. Every page adds a link to your friendship and every book as it returns to your notice receives the eager welcome of an old acquaintance.

Bitter-Sweet is a fair reflection of its author, both in merit and fault. The plot is simple, but sufficiently strong for its purpose. The greater the skill, the higher the genius of an author, the more the "plot" becomes a secondary matter. So it it is with Bitter-Sweet. The story is the mere canvas upon which our artist seeks to trace the lines of beauty and power which his picture—ideal of the truth, has revealed to him. Bitter-Sweet is a work of art ; and like all that is truly worthy of the name, it leaves you wrapt in its spell, it smothers your critical sense, its many and fast-succeeding graces charm you into a helpless forgiveness of its faults. The poem is a stroke of genius, not a masterpiece. Blemishes are there. Holland's power is not creative. The making up of a consistent character or one ideally correct is not one of his strong points.

David, the hero of Bitter-Sweet, the ideal poet of Holland's mind and the central figure of the poem, sometimes seems to forget the dignity of his part. The nearness of his approach to a great sin seems out of keeping with the moral constitution the author gives him. Moreover, the nature of the sin to which he so nearly succumbs is such that you rather question whether a man of his stamp and tendencies could feel so powerfully the longings of the sensual within him. Be skeptical on this, if you will, yet grant (for you must) that the poem, as a whole, redeems itself and wins your hearty admiration. It is a grave question, also, whether Holland's way of overcoming evil with evil is sound in the light of theology, or true in the light of facts ; for instance, his conception, as involved in the crisis of the plot. Mary is saved from shame, and lifted to a new life, by David's stooping from his own standard, coming down to her level, confessing his weakness, and then on the very verge of sin, struggling against their mutual downfall, by conquest of himself, he hurls the temptation from him and brings about their mutual salvation.

All this is dramatic, and skillfully, powerfully developed. But whatever may be your opinion upon its possibility or probability, do you think that Holland sets before us a sound doctrine? Do you think that the practicable and safe way for men of mortal flesh to save tempted womenhood from ruin, is to bring themselves down to her standard, and to subject themselves to her temptation,for the purpose of using the influence that comes from a common weakness, in saving her? I do not. This is the doctrine which Holland, by this plot, unquestionably teaches ; he calls his poem Bitter-Sweet, he makes it its aim to show that evil often ministers to the good, and the case cited, he gives as an example. Thus, so far as the plot is concerned, we must take Bitter-Sweet as a story, not as a lesson. Aside from the plot, the place that Holland assigns to evil, with a few exceptions, where his poetic zeal seems to overwhelm his sense of the real, is true ; and our author's genius has made its truth, in my humble opinion, beauty.

The best review of Bitter-Sweet is quotation : Holland is a master of words. His words seem to have intensified meaning, character. He makes language tuneful. Holland has a mind that exults in the never-ending warnings of a rich imagination. He sees the world in pictures. Thoughts well up within him and find their birth in pictures. He speaks in nature's colors. His eye is all-observing, minute ; thus he is real, though by impulse he is ideal, an artist inspired.

> "Winter's wild birthnight! In the fretful East,
> The uneasy wind moans with its sense of cold.
> And sends its sighs through gloomy mountain gorge;
> Along the valley, up the whitening hill
> To tease the sighing spirits of the pines,
> And waste in dismal woods their chilly life."

How perfect the costume of his thought ! How each

word seems to be an actor, each part assigned, complete, all a unit. How realistic, vivid! Hark! Hear you note the "moaning of that uneasy wind?" And as your mental vision brings before you the chilling scene, that "gloomy mountain gorge," and as you feel the sighing spirits of the pines, see you not darkening shadows creeping over your cheerful room?

> The sky is dark, and on the huddled leaves,
> The restless, rustling leaves—

How real seem the hurrying leaves! Holland does not borrow the beauties that throng on every page. He has a mine of gems within him, rich, inexhaustable and the light of a real poet-nature and fervor floods every thought with a wealth of meaning.

But perhaps you say "Holland is mediocre; his poems do not stand in the front rank of poetical literature." Rank is relative. Worth is not ability, but ability applied, utilized, appreciated.

The delicate shades of the master painter may be outrivaled by the flaring colors of the chromo. The seer may be listening with every sense alert, while the farmer at his side is lost in the echo of his snores. The classic in music is Greek to a beginner. The rapture of genius is emptiness to mediocrity. The sneer of the poet is the laugh of the peasant. Swine are too fastidious for pearls.

Here lies my meaning—Holland is a people's poet.

In the poetical firmament, the mighty cycle of Shakespeare's genius makes all other orbits small. The moon is but a dot in space relatively, but gets more consideration and appreciation from humanity, than Jupiter. People have generally had a long acquaintance with the moon before they know Jupiter by sight. We begin in astromony with things nearest to us (in practical observation); so it is in intellectual astronomy.

People must read the poets they appreciate. Readers have to grow. Reading lengthens our sight. Using all that we have, we soon find that patient attention is building for us mental telescopes. Once endowed with these, the glories of a whole heaven are open to us.

It is then that we learn what a petty reflection the moon is. Your student lamp is a very nice thing, but don't forget to be grateful to the match you lighted it with. The middle round of a ladder is as important as the top one. Pay due respect to milk. It made you a lover of meat. One poet introduces us to another.

Our great poets form the world's intellectual nobility. I venture to say, owing to the immense circulation of his popular works, that few men have so widely and generously busied themselves in introducing "common people" to the peers of literature; as Dr. Holland.

I think we are too apt in our estimates of men to look for royal abilities rather than for royal results from humbler ones. Holland was a practical genius. His appreciation of the spiritual seemed only to intensify his understanding of the real.

Bitter-Sweet is marred by an unevenness of quality. His poorest is strikingly unworthy of his best. Now and then out of a shadowy background of common places there will come the illuminating flash of something almost Shakesperian. The reason his talent seems to dim and at times to flicker is to be found in the fact that he attempts too much; i. e., not everything is capable of poetical treatment.

With the few exceptions illustrating this, he passes on through sentiment, story, experience and drama with the same skillful, powerful, artist's touch. The varying emotions of human life, from the bitter to the sweet, all have the same grace in expressing themselves and long after you have closed the book, and the dust has gathered on its lids, you find your mind repeating the beauties of his thought and still echoing to the music of his words. There is a manly tenderness in Holland that charms you. There is a world-embracing love for human souls there; for weakness, help, for strength, inspiration. There is a faith in human nature, a trust in the Divine nature, that enobles you, that drives from your heart, sneaking away to the shadows that brought them forth, the doubts of men and sneers at things which sometimes seek to find a nestling place within you.

Somebody is better because Holland wrote. The world is richer because Holland lived. This was the mission of his life.

THE TRUE VALUE OF WEALTH.

To catch dame Fortune's golden smile,
  Assiduous wait upon her;
And gather gear by ev'ry wile
  That's justify'd by honour;
Not for to hide it in a hedge,
  Nor for a train attendant;
But for the glorious privilege
  Of being independent.

THE UNDERGRADUATE

Published Monthly During College Year.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., NOVEMBER, 1884.

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EDITORIALS.

WE hope that the students and alumni of our college will bear in mind that the UNDERGRADUATE desires to be the organ through which to put forth their thoughts and opinions concerning college matters. We are often exhorted to be loyal to our country, and everybody recognizes the wisdom of the exhortation. Let us also exhort one another to be loyal to our college by contributing something of our best to the columns of its paper from time to time. You, who have gone forth from these classics halls,and are now living under very different circumstances can suggest to us many things of value. Experience is the one universal school of the human race. This exponent of education teaches man everywhere, and in a way which is very different from that in which he is taught in the schools. A man having gone through a course of study can look back, and see wherein that course was deficient, and how such deficiencies can be readily and permanently amended. Then we may assume that the busy student is all the time accumulating a great store of rich materials, and these are doing no good in the world unless they are communicated to other minds, but if once given to others the good they will do is not for us to imagine.

PERHAPS there is nothing so deficient in a student's college course as the department of elocution. We frequently hear complaints from the young men of most of our American colleges to the effect that they have not a regular instructor to drill them in the fundamental principles of public speaking. This is evidently a grave deficiency in a college curriculum because as it now is it only developes a part of man, and that is pre-eminently the intellectual. This division of our nature is driven to its utmost; the requirments of entrance to our colleges are continually increased, that is, the standard is becoming higher every year. Two years used to be sufficient time to prepare for college, but now four are little enough for most of the New England institutions. We seem to lose sight of the necessity of possessing the grand power of expression; how often it has happened that a man who has some good thing to say, and yet in saying it loses one-half of the effect he should produce because he did not have the power of expression sufficiently developed. It is a disagreeable thing to listen to a public speaker who does not pronounce his words sufficiently distinct, so that they may be easily apprehended. Some will say that they dislike the words enunciation and pronunciation, while they themselves, need learn how to enunciate and pronounce. Time spent in elocutionary drill is well spent, but many will say to the contrary, that it is time thrown away, yet as we think without good reasons.

THERE can be no doubt that every man possesses the faculty of imitation, and that he is continually using it. From its very name we might infer that it does not hold a high place among the powers of the soul. for it originates nothing and is always content to walk in the foot-prints of some one else. It is a necessity of its existence that it have a pattern to follow, and for this reason it has been called "The Parrot of the human soul."

We might look into the literature of the ages and see how men of all grades of culture and originality have imitated each other in a thousand ways. It is more than probable that Virgil imitated Homer; that Virgil and others in turn have had imitators, and so on down through modern days. In general, the pupil has followed in the tracks of his master, or in those of his model.

The great value of this power to the world is apparent to all. By it the artisan learns his occupation, the

merchant his business, and the farmer to till the soil. The painter spends months and years in studying and imitating some of the masters, so that he may be able to produce something of worth to the world, and erect for himself a monument which will claim the admiration and praise of the centuries. One of the most wonderful exhibitions of this power which men have ever witnessed we have in the case of Blind Tom, that genius of astounding imitative ability. This man, although born blind, is able by his unrivaled skill to reproduce any piece of music he ever heard, no matter how difficult, or how long.

The teacher can make direct use of this faculty. Very often there are pupils who are quite slow to learn; a teacher may spend much time, and use all his wits to explain some principles to such, and all his efforts may avail nothing; but let him give them a clear and apt example, and they see the idea at once. No one has equal opportunity with the teacher to stamp his individuality, his actions, and his thoughts upon those who are listening to his instructions every day.

But a question which comes home to us all is, do we not often use the faculty of imitation at the expense of higher faculties? That is, in imitating, are we not checking the progress of the faculty of original thought? This may be, and it may not be, the case; it depends entirely on the use we make of the power to imitate. We may use any power of mind to the detriment of all the others. If on the one hand we use the words, thoughts and actions of others, and are dependent upon them for all our mental working capital then we are Parrots indeed, and will never rise to anything higher. Moreover, in so doing we have buried as a useless thing the grandest gift with which God has endowed man, namely, the power to think for one's self. But if on the other we put this faculty to its legitimate use, that is, to assist us to learn a multitude of facts which pertain to the objects around us, then it will be of special value to the faculty of original thought. It will furnish much of the materials out which the highest powers of the soul can weave the finest and noblest fabrics.

THE recent campaign is one of which much wil be said in the future, when the public mind will become calmed after the fury of the storm has passed. It has been fierce, noisy and intensely personal. Most of its literature has been unproductive of that which is noble, elevating and for the highest good of the American nation. It is a sorry thing that the discussion of great and vital questions can not be carried on within the bounds of common decency. A question well worth the consideration of the thinking and honest people in the country is, whether morality and politics have separated and never again to join hands. There is great need at present of the royal patriotism which characterized the men who founded our colonies and made the country free by shedding their blood on the field of battle. When party-spirit becomes more important than principle and love of country, we may well conjecture what the result will be.

HOW much infidelity is there in our American colleges? This is a question which weighs heavily on the minds of many anxious and loving parents. There is an impression abroad that most men who go to college come out more or less skeptical in their opinions. This impression we believe cannot be sustained with facts; it is, we think, the belief of those who are rather wishing it were so. Without any exact statistics on the matter, if we may judge from the character of the writings of our American students, we should say that they were far from being infidels in the common acceptance of that term. They are generally men of push and activity, and sometimes, it is true, they become dissatisfied with many of the existing systems of philosophy and religion, and because of this, they are often misinterpreted as to their beliefs in the fundamental truths of the Christian religion. If any one in the world ought to have clear views of the bases of religion, the college student ought, because he has had the opportunity to study the revelations of God given to him as he unlocks the secret treasures of nature. The better a man understands nature the clearer does he see nature's God. That a man is given to doubt is no indication of his clear, or profound thinking, but rather the contrary we think. Kelper exclaimed: "O God! I think thy thoughts after thee." And President Porter: "Rightly conceived, every scientific experiment is an act of reverent worship." This is the feeling of most men who have studied and thought much over the unerring indications of nature's laws. Reason, intelligence and profoundest thinking say there is no conflict between science and religion.

The confession of Guizot will show us the true spirit

of the scholar towards Christianity. "I believe in God and adore him, without attempting to comprehend him. I see him present and acting not only in the permanent government of the universe and in the innermost life of men's souls, but in the history of human societies, especially in the Old and New Testaments—monuments of divine revelation and action by the mediation and sacrifice of our Lord Jesus Christ for the salvation of the human races. I bow before the mysteries of the Bible and the gospel, and I hold aloft from scientific discussion and solutions by which men have attempted to explain them. I trust that God permits me to call myself a Christian, and I am convinced that in the light which I am about to enter, we shall fully discern the purely human origin and vanity of most of our dissensions here below on divine things."

AT a college meeting held recently it was proprosed to refit the gymnasium, and a subscription list was started for this purpose. Nearly one hundred dollars was subscribed within a few hours. Things assumed at once a business aspect. Arrangements were made with the college treasurer to have the building repaired somewhat and properly heated. New apparatus will soon be ordered. We hope this step will not turn out as the hall lamps, and other improvements have, e. g., be dejected and trodden under the feet of men. It is a lamentable fact that but little encouragement is offered to those desirous of bettering our condition, inasmuch as measures thus taken are slightly appreciated. Much of the apparatus furnished for the present gymnasium has been destroyed, and the building has been variously injured. It seems as though some method might be devised, when the building is again made suitable for use, whereby all damages should be made good by those having had the misfortune, if so it be, to be the injuring party. Unless some such step is taken the feeling now prevalent in regard to window breakage will exist in the use of this apparatus, and its history will be like that of the foot ball, brief but eventful.

Perhaps it is well enough to upbraid the Faculty by throwing into their faces an exaggerated account of things, when the special efforts of some of its members have been shamefully abused. It seems this time, at least, to have had the desired effect. We can hardly believe that any student could be so small as to destroy a friend's property without offering a recompense, but those who break hall lamps, lamp frames, etc., which were the gift of a member of the Faculty, say, "charge it to the college." Like the camel's back, public opinion can be bent to a limited extent. If the students of this college have not sufficient respect for the rights of their fellows, as well as their own, to put an end to such works they had better imitate the snail, which enters its shell, closing the door as it goes.

The enjoyment this change in the gymnasium will offer will be greatly appreciated, we hope the pride taken in it will be equally great and thus prevent destruction entirely unnecessary. As we hear that a committee is to be appointed to have the management of the building and open it at fixed hours, any anxiety as respects this matter will be uncalled for.

AGAIN the Thanksgiving proclamation greets us. How befitting it is that we as a nation should show our gratitude to the Giver of all good. If any nation on the globe has reason to be thankful, it is the American nation, for no other people can recount such boundless blessings and wonderful increase of wealth. Would that our thanksgivings were as pure, simple and sincere as that rendered by our fathers.

The Faculty were very generous toward us last year, giving us time enough to go home, enjoy our Thanksgiving and have a pleasant visit with our friends. We hope they will not forget to exercise the same generous spirit this year again. Let us act like men who may be trusted to do that which is right. If the Faculty will give us four or five days recess, let us not be mean by making it six or seven.

A STEP is now in progress toward the organization among the students of a board to provide for and have the management of a course of lectures and readings similar in design to those held here in former years. These entertainments will be in the town hall and every effort possible will be put forth to make them first-class and satisfactory. The object in taking this step is not to fill the purses of the students—though doubtless they are empty enough—but to change the usual style of entertainments by introducing some of real worth, from which thoughts may be gathered that will admit of being applied to and utilized by every active mind. In fact, they will

be both entaining and instructive. As a condition of the plausibility of such an attempt, a surety of our financial ability to carry it through is at first necessary. We shall send canvassers, as has been the custom hitherto, through the village and among the students to ascertain how many persons can be relied upon for the support of this course by an assent to purchase season tickets. The names of the lecturers and readers will be communicated by these canvassers as they are performing their work. Some measure like this is necessary, for thus a result as to the feasability of the undertaking may be arrived at with approximate precision, whereas otherwise all would be darkness. If this course proves a success, as we are sure it will, the organization will continue its existence and offer such a course annually.

OBITUARY.

HON. SILAS BALDWIN, for sixty years a resident of Canton, and one of the most respected citizens of St. Lawrence county, expired at his home in this village, and in the house where he had lived for more than half a century, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 27, at nine o'clock. His age was 87 years.

Mr. Baldwin had been in feeble health for the last three or four years, but he retained his mental faculties in a remarkable degree, and continued to manifest a lively interest in public affairs, and all matters pertaining to the welfare of society up to the close of his life. For the last two or three weeks he had been perceptibly failing, but the decisive change which indicated approaching dissolution was postponed till the day before his death. His end was calm and peaceful, the lamp of life waning gradually until it finally went out and left the tired frame in the embrace of that sleep which knows no waking.

Silas Baldwin, Jr., was born at Dorset, Vt., May 15, 1797. He was educated at Middlebury College, graduating therefrom in 1821. Choosing the profession of the law, he entered upon the prescribed course of study and pursued it, under two of the most eminent lawyers of his native State, for three years, at the end of which period (in 1824) he came to Canton and entered the office of Silas Wright. Here he completed his course of reading, and was admitted as attorney and counselor at law and solicitor in chancery in 1828, having in the mean time been a partner of Mr. Wright, and shared the business of the office.

Mr. Baldwin possessed a thoroughly well-balanced mind, and was a man of great kindness of heart and steadfast devotion to principle. These traits secured for him the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, and he was often selected by them for political preferment. In 1825, the year after his arrival here, he was elected justice of the peace, and held the office till 1842. In 1850 he was again chosen for the same office, and continued to hold it till 1880, when failing strength admonished him to decline a re-election. He was supervisor of Canton in 1831, 1832 and 1833. In 1853 he was elected to the assembly from this assembly district and was re-elected in 1854 and served his county in the legislative sessions of 1854 and 1855 with distinguished ability. He was justice of sessions for twenty years altogether, and was postmaster from 1826 to 1833, under the administrations of Adams and Jackson.

Mr. Baldwin was twice married; first, in February, 1826, to Harriet Farwell of Canton, who died in April, 1828, leaving no issue; and, second, in October, 1829, to Elizabeth Strong, daughter of John Strong, Esq., of Addison county, Vt., with whom he lived in happy concord till her death, which occurred March 1st, 1884. This second union was blest with two daughters, both still living in this village, whose filial devotion has sweetened the crowning years of his long and useful life. The eldest, Harriet F., now Mrs. Lucius V. Sherman, has always lived with her father in the house where she was born, tenderly caring for his comfort, and smoothing his pillow in his last hours. The younger daughter, Jane McCure, now Mrs. Edward W. Perry, resides near the old homestead, and was present during her honored parent's last brief illness.

In 1841, Mr. Baldwin united with the Presbyterian church of Canton, and was ever afterwards a devout and consistent Christian. In the great temperance reformation which took place in this country in 1842, and subsequent years, he took a leading part, and rendered most valuable service as a lecturer and worker in the cause. He was the first one to sign the Washingtonian pledge in St. Lawrence county, and was also the first citizen of the county to address a public assembly in behalf of the cause, which he did at a meeting held at the court house in this village on Monday evening, Jan. 31, 1842. From that day he remained an earnest friend of the temperance cause, and frequently was invited to lecture upon the subject in the different towns of the county.

His funeral took place on Friday afternoon, a short service being held at his late residence at one o'clock, followed by an excellent sermon in the Presbyterian church, by Rev. Mr. Harkness of Potsdam. A large number of citizens were present at the obsequies, the Canton bar attending in a body.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar of the village of Canton, held at the office of H. D. Ellsworth, on Friday, Oct. 24, 1884, Mr. D. M. Robertson having been called to the chair, he named the following committee on resolutions: Wm. A. Poste, L. P. Hale, H. D. Ellsworth. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, it hath pleased the Supreme Judge of the Universe to remove from this earthly forum the Hon. Silas Baldwin, it is, therefore,

Resolved, By the members of the Bar, here assembled, that in the entry of this final decree in the case of this venerable member of an honorable profession, we recognize an obedience to that dread summons, which, when it comes, must be obeyed.

Resolved, That the high tribute we can render our dead associate is this: That during a professional life of nearly sixty years passed among us, he was faithful to the highest sense of duty, to his clients and the profession; that during a magistracy of forty-five years he continually strove to render exact justice to suitors—that he succeeded therein is clearly shown by the uniform respect entertained for him by all who knew him; that as a citizen he lived without reproach and died worthy the name and reputation of a Christian, of a man honest and honorable in all his dealings.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the local papers and a copy sent the family of deceased, and that we attend the funeral in a body.

H. D. ELLSWORTH, Sec'y.

Oct. 24, 1884.—*Farmer.*

REVIEWS.

"Original, Humorous and Dramatic Recitations," by Eugene J. Hall, is really a work of merit. It sparkles with wit, such as is appreciated by the best portions of society, and is elevating and helpful to the reader. The work is remarkable in its originality, naturalness, simplicity and true poetic touches. Its subjects are such as call forth the truest and best feelings of which the human heart is capable. Readers and students will find in this production many pieces which are well adapted for stage declamations and parlor entertainments. They are full of pathos, and also exhibit in a very agreeable manner the sterling qualities of a noble and worthy character. The work is beautifully illustrated; the illustrations being especially helpful to the comprehension of the subjects. It is also printed in a neat, handy form, each number containing thirty-two pages. Some of the characteristic pieces are "Our Lost Pearls," "Kate Shelly," "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," hymn and recitations. "Copies of any number may be obtained from all booksellers or directly from the author and publisher. Price, by mail, postage paid, ten cents each; one dollar per dozen. A liberal discount to the trade. Address, Eugene J. Hall, author and publisher, 11 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill."

The "Problems of Nature" is a paper devoted to the investigation of scientific facts. Its field of investigation is one of great interest. Judging from the number examined, the style of the paper is good, its scope excellent, and its subject matter valuable indeed. A series of papers on eniment men of science, which commences in the last number with a brief comprehensive sketch on Agassiz, promises to be a very interesting feature of the paper. Issued twice a month, at $1.50 a year. Office, 21 Park Row, New York.

Although the December numbers of the magazines often confine their brightness to the promises made for the ensuing year, the *Atlantic* attains its usual high degree of interest. "Poe's Legendary Years"—a paper giving for the first time a satisfactory account of the more obscure passages in Poe's life—is perhaps the most important article in the number. It is written by George E. Woodberry. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's serial, "In War Time," is finished, and its author may congratulate himself as being as successful in literature as in medicine. Two short stories entitled "Penelope's Suitors," by E. L. Bynner, and "An American Flirtation," by Grace Denio Litchfield, are excellent reading. The first is founded on a romantic incident in Massachusetts colonial history; the other is an interesting study of life in a foreign *pension*. Stuart Chisholm gives an account of experiences in South America in "Over the Andes," and another very interesting paper is added to the series on "The Lakes of Upper Italy." A nicely discriminative sketch of Francois Coppee, and a clever article by George Parsons Lathrop on "Combination Novels" form the more distinctly literary features, while a valuable consideration of "Canada and the British Connection," by Edward Stanwood, and one of those papers on birds and bird-life for which the

Atlantic has become noted, complete the prose of this issue. For poetry there are H. H.'s "Two Harvests," and E. R. Sill's "Among the Redwoods." The usual departments of the Contributors' Club and Books of the Month complete a number of substantial value. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

EXCHANGES.

At this date our table is far from being overloaded and the task is not at all tedious to peruse the "meagre board." Still, the exchanges are coming "few and far between," and those that have been received are of such an order as "to pass unconditioned."

What should be the aim of a well regulated college paper seems to be a theme considered by all who intend to advance their standard of journalism. And not only is the question not limited to the province of the college paper, but its discussion is seen in the columns of *non-college* journals. This is sufficient to prove that our papers are not passed unnoticed, but, on the other hand, they receive attention and criticism from the press of many capable editors. Her place is then certain in the journalistic realm. This very point, we notice, is ably discussed in one of our exchanges, under the title, "What a College Journal Should Be." The writer holds that the chief aim should be to express the ablest literary talent of the student. What is the office of a college course? Should not this be expressed in the student's production? We heartily agree with the article when it says that "the college paper should be the exponent of the best and maturest thought of the institution,including that of the teachers as well as that of the students." This is well worthy of further condsideration.

We find a new exchange upon our table. It is vol. I, No. I of the "Eclectic Journal of Education," published at Scio, O. It is not as attractive as it might be, and we have come to the conclusion, after glancing wearily at the bare sides of our own publication, that no college paper should make an appearance without being able to support a cover along with it. Its articles are good, but it seems to have lost sight of its "aim" even in the first number. Yet its "aim" to make it a "money-saving" journal is carried out in advertising. The subscription price is 10 cents per year. We wish her success.

The *Badger* kindly informs us that "Last Tuesday was election day." We also thought it was from the excitement that prevailed during the day. We see in many exchanges requests for a holiday on that day,but that did not trouble our students in the least, for by a simple suggestion all our exercises were willingly postponed, and we enjoyed the rainy season perfectly. It was considered to be a legal holiday with us.

We take notice of quite a lengthy article on the general subject of "Dancing" in the *College Record.* The writer assumes a strong position, treating the discussion in a thorough manner. It gives a historical sketch of the motive which led to the dance among ancient nations and contrasts the different manner of those who have participated at separate ages. The propriety is well defined, but we would call attention to a notice in the *University Press*, which is adapted to the subject. It is amusing to watch the diverse opinions held among college papers of this all-important subject.

PERSONALS.

The Alumni are requested to forward any information relative to former students at Middlebury which it may chance to be in their power to furnish.

'21. Another of Middlebury's honored sons has passed away. The Hon. Silas Baldwin died Wednesday, the 29th of October. Mr. Baldwin after his graduation studied law in the office of Silas Wright; was admitted to the bar as attorney, counsellor and solicitor in chancery in 1828; justice of the peace from 1825 to 1850; supervisor of Canton in 1831-'32 and '33; elected to the assembly in 1853; re-elected in 1854 and '55. He was postmaster from 1826 to 1833 under the administrations of Adams and Jackson. In the great temperance movement he took an active part, and was the first to lead that cause in his adopted home.

'52. Dr. L. D. Ross visited Montpelier last week, stopped over at Middlebury to see how students live in '84 as compared with their manner of life in '52.

'52. M. H. Maynard of Marquette, Mich., was East a few weeks ago.

'68. "Charles N. Bell is an attorney of high standing at the bar of Minnesota—a man who adds to long legal experience, an active energy, a quick intelligence, an unbending integrity and a strong-willed independence, which equip him thoroughly for any official

position. He has served with distinguished ability in the St. Paul city council, and has practical, liberal ideas of the needs of our growing community. His legal knowledge, his legislative experience and his strong common sense will be valuable additions to the board at this critical juncture. He has lived in St. Paul long enough to command the confidence of our entire community."

'71. We wish to commend and recommend to other alumni the kindness of Mr. A. E. Clark in sending us the personal referring to Mr. Baldwin. We glean from his note that he is settled at Malone, N. Y.

'71. Mr. Walter E. Howard, the present U. S. Consul as Toronto, has been visiting for a few days Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Higley at Castleton. Mr. Higley belonged to the class of '68.

'76. C. B. Warner, wife and child have been visiting in town.

'81. Mr. J. Clarence Harvey passed through Middlebury last Tuesday on his way to St. Albans. He is in the company playing 7—20—8, from Daly's theatre, New York. A large number of friends were waiting to see him at the depot.

'82. George N. Pollard has been appointed pension inspector for one of the districts in Iowa. This is a very lucrative and desirable position.

'84. In our last issue we reported Mr. E. E. Cowles as farming in New Haven. We have since learned from Mr. Cowles that he is teaching in Lake View Seminary, Charlotte.

'86. We learn that Mr. Ralph Loveland has been unable to continue his studies this fall owing to ill health.

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

The elections are over; now is the time to "settle up."

The new catalogue is in the publishers' hands and will soon be finished.

The Senior class have finished Political Economy and are taking International Law.

There is a new stove now in the reading-room, which we hope will make the room more comfortable than the old one.

There was a social gathering at the Congregational church Wednesday evening in connection with a sale of fancy articles by the United Workers.

It will soon be decided whether we will have a course of lectures this winter. Judging from the success of the last course given, it seems as though there would be but little risk incurred.

On the evening of Nov. 10 quite a number of "young Republicans" gathered and made music on fish-horns before the residences of the St. John voters, also visiting the college about miduight.

Prof.: Why was it Newton could not at first carry out his theory in regard to the action of gravitation on the moon to a correct conclusion? Senior: Because there was a defect in the diameter of the earth discovered.

A skating clnb has been organized by the ladies and gentlemen of the town and college. The class meets every Friday evening at 7:30 and skates till 10. The music is the best and adds much to the skating. The number of members will be about sixty.

On Wednesday, Nov. 5th, President and Mrs. Hamlin held the 25th anniversary of their marriage at their residence. There was quite a number of friends present, who added to the gifts already received a purse well filled with silver dollars. One gift, which came all the way from Scotland, shows how wide a circle of friends the Dr. and Mrs. Hamlin have. President Hamlin gave an interesting account of their wedding in the northern part of Turkey, the bride's home. They journeyed four days on horseback to Sinope, on the Black Sea, where they took the steamer for Constantinople. Among the refreshments were some sweetmeats of the same kind as those served at the wedding feast. Mrs. Hamlin wore the dress she was married in.—The Dr. and Mrs. Hamlin return thanks to all who remembered them on Wednesday evening.

The following is a complete list of the books drawn by the students from the library:

Class.	Totals.	Fiction.	Essays.	History.	Travels.	Poetry.	Biography.	Philosophy.	Science.	Politics, Law.	Lit. Rhet., etc.	Theology.	Latin.	Greek.	Educational.	Reference.	Miscellaneous.
'85.....	62	2	11	1	2	9	1	10	6	12	3	3	1	..	..	..	1
'86.....	53	14	8	2	2	2	2	1	12	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	2
'87.....	116	38	29	10	1	14	12	1	1	..	4	..	2	..	1	3	..
'88.....	49	10	9	9	1	2	5	..	..	..	3	..	2	5	3	..	..
Specials.....	25	5	6	4	3	4	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total...	305	69	63	26	9	31	20	12	21	12	17	3	5	5	4	4	3

'85 has eight members; '86, seven; '87, eleven; the specials number four.

POLITICAL.

On Tuesday, Nov. 4—election day—all college exercises were adjourned and a mock convention was held by the students. At 9:17 A. M. the members of the convention were all assembled and called to order by the chairman, Mr. Jones, who made a few remarks on the necessity of order and strict attention to the business of the meeting. The report of the committee on arrangements was then read and accepted. McLeod as Logan was the first delegate heard from; his rousing eloquence fairly carried the members beyond the control of the chairman to keep order. Cleveland was next represented by Dr. Beecher in the person of Mr. James Clark. As the doctor took the platform the walls of the chamber fairly trembled with the thunder of applause. We would say here, that the doctor had missed his breakfast and was not feeling his best, but he well supported the Democratic nominee, proving beyond doubt his high standard of morality and his ability to fill the highest office in the country will honor to himself and nation, as Mrs. B., said so herself. Grover was also well represented by Mr. Nast, more familiar known as Mr. Noah, whose illustrated lecture (on the blackboard) brought down the house. The next gentleman on the platform was Mr. Zelie as Ben Butler; Old Benjamin appeared to good advantage, although wearied with the long campaign. His speech, touching on some of the leading political questions of the day, was listened to with great interest by all parties. Belva Lockwood's great qualities as a lawyer and a worthy executvie were finely brought before the assembly by Mr. Dana as Dr. Mary Walker. The programme closed with a short speech by Roscoe Conkling, in the person of Mr. Ross, for Blaine. Among the celebrities present we take pleasure in naming Messrs. Carl Schurz, Dana, Neal Dow, Prof. Stebbins; Victoria Woodhull, Miss Willard and President Seelye. At the close of the session a vote of the house was taken, with the following result: Necessary for a choice, 18 votes. Blaine, 21; Cleveland, 10; Butler, 2; St. John, 1. At 11:46 A. M., the meeting adjourned.

Report as by request of chairman and committee.

(Signed.) Your Secretary, G. P. M.

Singing quartettes from Amherst, Brown, Harvard and other colleges, traveled from one New England hotel to another, during the summer. The Brown boys were the favorites with the guests.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Pie-making is one of the electives at Vassar.

University of Virginia has sixteen fraternity chapters.

All the studies at Harvard have been made elective.

In Boston University there are one hundred instructors.

Amherst is thinking of devoting itself entirely to classics.

An American college is to be established at Shanghai, China.

Seven members of the House of Representatives are graduates of Harvard.

More than a fourth of the students in German universities are Americans.

James G. Blaine's son and Grover Cleveland's father are graduates of Yale.

Every member of the Faculty of Amherst College is an alumnus of that institution.

The Catholic Colleges of the United States have 500 professors and 10,000 students.

The Freshman class at Oxford University numbers about 400 members, while that at Cambridge includes nearly 900.

The richest university in the world is that of Leyden, in Holland. Its real estate alone is worth four million dollars.

President Seelye, of Amherst, has declined the nomination for Governor of Massachusetts on the Prohibition ticket.

Over one thousand students have been expelled from the University of Kieff, in Russia, and drafted into penitentiary regiments.

The Faculty at Dartmouth have suspended two of the editors of the college paper for too free expression of their sentiments.

There are 190 college papers in the United States, yet there are 350 colleges which have no student publications of any kind.

Co-education in athletics is booming in the West, where the students propose to have a mixed tennis tournament in the spring.

A statue of John Harvard, the benefactor of the University, will be unveiled shortly at the college. It is of bronze and cost $3,000.

According to a statement of Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, there are three thousand graduates in New York city who cannot earn a living.

German is the most popular language at Yale, and the number who take it exceeds the number of those who choose the ancient languages.

A thousand dollar scholarship has just been given to Dartmouth on the condition that no one shall receive the benefit of it who uses liquors or tobacco.

Princeton proposes to decrease the number of studies a student has at any one time, and to increase the number of hours per week devoted to each study. The result will be fewer examinations and, it is *hoped*, a higher grade of scholarship.

At Williams, the free-trade theory is taught, likewise at Yale, Harvard and Amherst. Princeton is in an undecided state as to which side to uphold. At Columbia, in the school of political science, all instruction has a leaning to free trade.

SPORTING.

The University of Vermont has introduced the Rugby game.

Colby has been defeated in both its base ball games with Bowdoin this fall.

Amherst's nine was defeated by the Holyokes on Saturday, October 24.

The balance in the treasury of the Harvard base ball association is $1054.

Brown is to raise $80,000 for the building and supporting of a gymnasinm.

Yale holds the triple championship of base ball, foot-ball and lawn tennis.

Oberlin, though she has nearly fifteen hundred students, seems to have no athletics.

Colby held a lawn tennis tournament on Saturday, October, 11, which was extremely well played.

The freshman came off victorious in the Cornell cane rush this year. The battle was an hour long.

One recent graduate of Harvard receives a salary of $3000 per year. He is pitcher in a base ball nine.

One hundred dollars has been subscribed by students of the college for new gymnasium apparatus and the college is to extensively repair the room.

The Brooklyn Polytechnics will hold no fall athletic games this year, for the first time in several years. They have not yet organized their football eleven.

In the recent foot-ball game between Yale and Wesleyan, Yale was victorious, although Wesleyan played a plucky game. During the match one man had his side stove in, one his wrist broken. another his ankle.

The faculty of Princeton made the declaration that after January 1st no games shall be played by their students with the students of other colleges on any other than the college grounds of one of the contesting parties.

The Inter-collegiate Tennis association began its games at Hartford, October 7. The colleges represented were Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Brown, Trinity, Williams, Amherst and Lehigh. The singles, which were sharply contested, resulted in the defeat of Sears, the champion of Harvard and of America, by Knapp of Yale. The finals for doubles also resulted in a victory for Knapp and Thorne, giving to Yale the single and double Inter-collegiate championships.

The Pope manufacturing company has devised and patented a piece of mechanical ingenuity called a bicycle machine for gymnasium use, consisting of the handle bars, pedals and saddle of the ordinary bicycle; while the pedals turn a solid iron wheel a couple of feet in diameter, which rubs against a strap, the strap giving the resistance necessary for the muscular development. The makers have presented one of the machines to Cornell, and it is reported as being quite a popular means of exercise among the students.

PLUNDER.

It is the time when Soph's will boast,
When Juniors ride their "ponies" most,
When Freshmen steal grapes by the peck,
And worthy Seniors, turkies by the neck.

Professor in Chemistry: "Mr. L., what will be the residue after performing this experiment?" Mr. L.: "Don't know." Prof.: "Well, it isn't strange, for it requires a *little* thought."

First Junior: "Are you going up to recitation?" Second Junior: "No, I'll send up my cuffs, same thing you know."

A druggist, dependent largely for his support on the patronage of Yale students, advertises as follows: "Arnica, sticking-plaster, splints, bandages, and other baseball goods."

"An' that's the pillar of Hercules," she said adjusting her silver spectacles. "Gracious! what are the rest of the bed-clothes like I wonder?"

Senior Prof. (meeting Junior Prof.): "I am apprehensive lest the extravagant periodicity of these ex-

cruciating exacerbations may induce quotidian ague." Junior Prof. (sotto voce) : "Gosh !"

A brilliant Sophomore, speaking of the ocean cable, wonders whether the news transmitted through the salt water will be fresh.

The New Haven, Conn., *Register* says : "Two carloads of cigarettes and a bundle of text books were switched off upon the side track at the depot yesterday ; college begins today." .

At the party : "Slow, isn't it?" "Yes, very." "Let's go home." "Can't. I'm the host."

Mr. Slab, '88 (to a young lady who is showing him a plaque on which she has painted a bunch of pansies :) "What do you call 'em. Animals ain't they?" Young lady : "Oh, no ! They're pansies, don't you see?" Mr. Slab, '88 : "Oh, yes ! I see. They're chimpanzees."

Professor in Chemistry : "I would like that stool if you please." Pæne : "What am I going to sit on?"

The latest slander about a dude is that one bumped his head against a cobweb stretched across the street and had to be carried home with a cracked skull.

A. J. MARSHALL,

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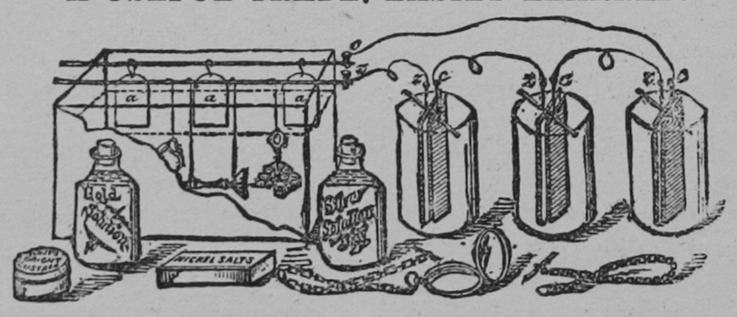

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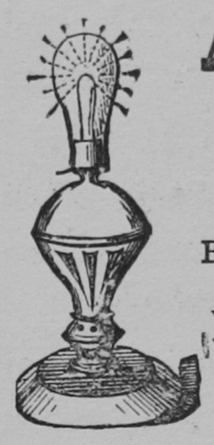

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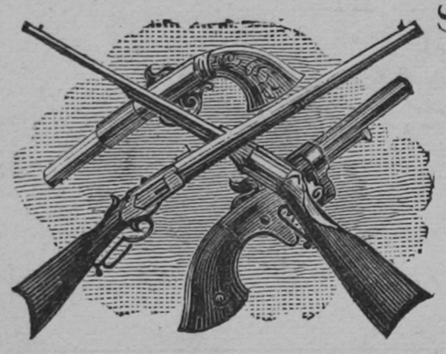

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